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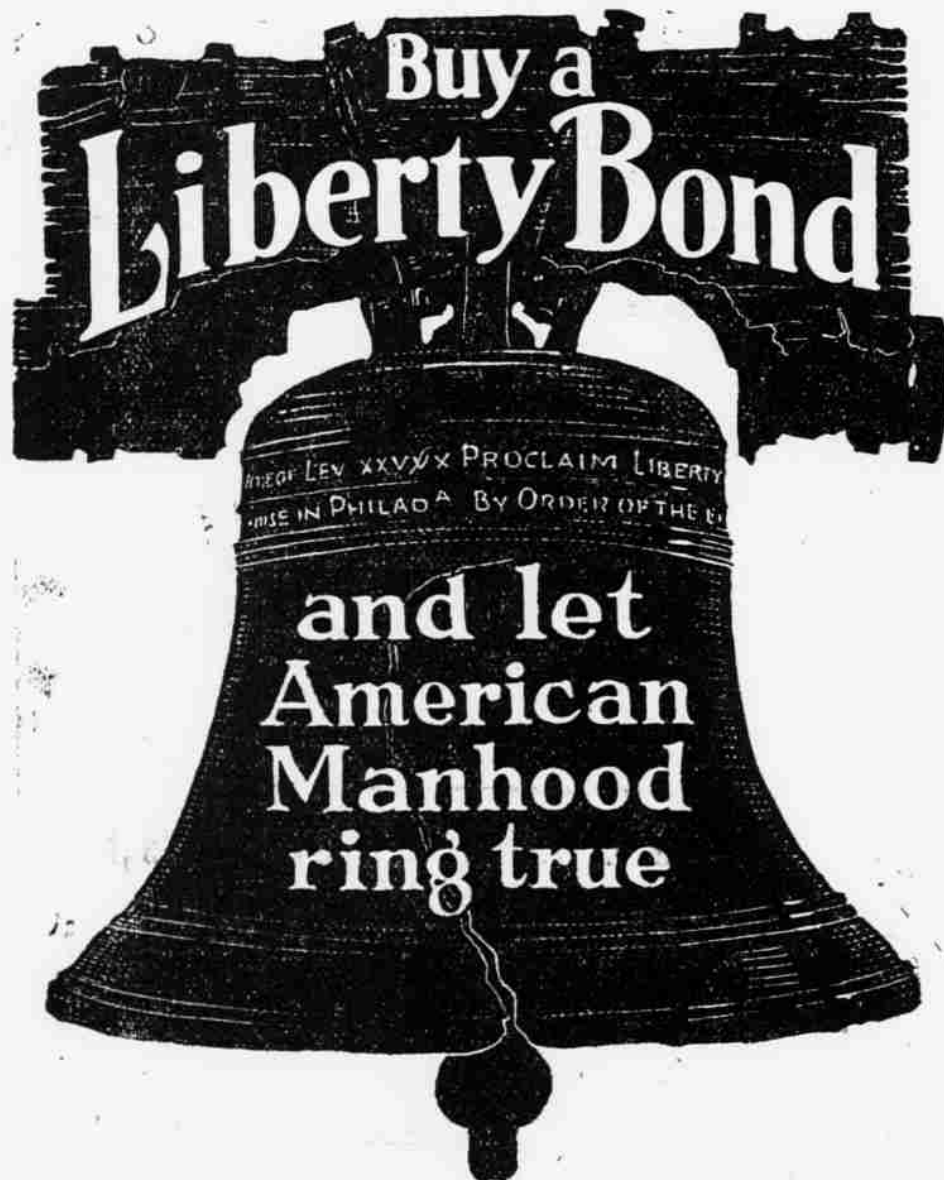
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VOL. XIX. NO. 37

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

## The Liberty Bell's Message to You!



HELP SOUND THE TOCSIN OF LIBERTY  
AROUND THE WORLD!

## Liberty Loan Bonds—What They Are and How Obtained

The bonds of the second issue of the Liberty Loan are to be issued under the act of Congress approved by the President September 24, 1917.

The amount of the issue will be \$3,000,000,000 or more; \$3,000,000,000 will be offered, and the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of that amount to the extent of one-half of the oversubscription. That is, if \$5,000,000,000 is subscribed the right is reserved to issue \$1,000,000,000 more than the \$3,000,000,000.

The bonds will be offered for sale on October 1, 1917, and subscriptions will be received until the close of the business day of October 27.

The bonds will bear date November 15, 1917, and will mature November 15, 1942. But the government reserves the right to call in and pay the bonds in full, with accrued interest, any time after 30 years after their date.

It is believed that the second Liberty Loan, like the first issue of Liberty Loan Bonds, will be heavily oversubscribed, but no matter how largely oversubscribed, the policy of distributing these bonds as widely as possible among the people of the country will be followed, and every subscriber to an amount not greater than \$1,000 is sure to receive the bond or bonds subscribed for.

Subscribers to larger amounts will receive an allotment based on the amount of the bond issue and its proportion to the amount of subscription. What proportion of their subscription they will obtain will not be known until all subscriptions are in.

The main differences between the bonds of the first issue and the bonds of the second issue of the Liberty Loan are (1) they run for only 25 years instead of 30, and may be redeemed by the Government in 10 years after date instead of 15; (2) they bear 4 per cent interest instead of 2 1/2 per cent; (3) they are liable to surtaxes and excess-profits and war-profits taxes (except as to the interest on \$5,000 in the hands of any holder); (4) allotment may be made to the extent of half of the oversubscription; and (5) the installment plan of payment is slightly different.

The bonds are convertible gold bonds and bear 4 per cent annual interest, the interest being payable semiannually on May 15 and November 15 of each year.

The bonds are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state, or any other possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes now or hereafter imposed. They are not liable to the ordinary Federal income tax.

The interest on an amount of bonds the principal of which does not exceed \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, are exempted from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The right is given to holders of the bonds to exchange them for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest if any such shall later be issued by the United States before the termination of the war. This conversion privilege must be exercised, if at all, within six months after the issuance of such higher-rate bonds.

The second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds will be of two kinds, registered and coupon.

The registered bonds will be registered at the Treasury in the names of their owners and will be of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000. Checks for the interest on these bonds will be mailed from the Treasury to the owners each semiannual interest date.

The coupon bonds will be payable to bearer and will have coupons attached for the interest. They will be in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. The coupons can be cashed like a Government check at any bank.

The coupon bonds of this loan will have only four coupons attached, representing the semiannual interest for two years. Between November 15, 1919, and May 15, 1920, the holders of coupon bonds must exchange their bonds for new bonds having full sets of coupons. These temporary bonds are issued because the work of engraving so many bonds with so large a number of coupons attached cannot be completed within a reasonable time for delivery.

Bonds of the second Liberty Loan can be purchased by filling out an application blank made on the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which can be obtained from any bank or Liberty Loan committee, and sending it or having it sent to the Treasury of the United States or any Federal Reserve bank or branch, accompanied by the payment of 2 per cent of the amount of bonds applied for.

These applications must reach the Treasury Department, a Federal Reserve bank or branch thereof, or some incorporated or trust company in the United States, on or before the close of business October 27, 1917. Practically every bank in the United States will willingly receive these applications and handle the whole transaction of the purchase of bonds for any subscriber.

A purchaser may pay in full for his bonds at the time of making his application or, if he so prefers, he can take advantage of the installment plan and pay 2 per cent on application, 18 per cent on November 15, 1917, 40 per cent on December 15, 1917, and the remaining 40 per cent on January 15, 1918.

Although so far as the Government is concerned the purchase price for the bonds must be paid as above, nearly every bank in the country will make arrangements by which Liberty Loan Bonds can be paid on an installment plan providing for weekly or monthly payments, and a great many employers will make the same arrangements for their employees.

Payment can be made to the Treasury Department or to any one of the Federal Reserve banks, but purchasers are urged to make their payments to the banks or other agencies with whom they placed their subscriptions.

## WOMEN ORGANIZE TO AID FIGHT FOR LIBERTY FUND

Delegates to Washington Conference  
Tell of National Meeting—Women's  
Clubs Enlisted.

The Women's Liberty Loan committee of the Eighth Federal Reserve District held its first meeting in its headquarters on the fourteenth floor of the Boatman's Bank Building in St. Louis. Miss Florence J. Wade, chairman of the Eighth Federal Reserve District, presided.

Miss Wade and Mrs. Philip N. Moore, chairman of the Women's Committee of Missouri, attended a conference of the National Women's Liberty Loan Organization Committee, Washington, D. C. Mrs. William G. McDade is chairman of this committee. With the approval of this conference, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw sent out a letter to every Red Cross organization, Council of Defense, and Food Conservation Committee, urging them that they have their members devote the entire month of October to the disposing of the Liberty Loan. Dr. Shaw argued that it was essential that the war be financed above all other activities and urged that all women engaged in patriotic, civic, religious, educational and social work devote all of their energy and time to this great and essential movement.

In attendance were: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, State Chairman Missouri; Mrs. Gifford Dudley, Nashville, State Chairman Tennessee; Mrs. Donald McDonald, Louisville, State Chairman Kentucky; Mrs. Howard T. Willson, Virden, State Chairman Illinois; Mrs. M. P. Holland, Clarksville, State Chairman Mississippi; Mrs. C. H. Brown, Little Rock, State Chairman Arkansas; Mrs. Fred McCullough, Fort Wayne, State Chairman Indiana. All of the county chairmen of Illinois also met in St. Louis Saturday afternoon and received instructions from their State Chairman, Mrs. Howard T. Willson, and District Chairman, Miss Florence J. Wade.

The women have outlined a comprehensive campaign which includes all of the women's clubs, church organizations, lodges, and other women's activities.

## ORGANIZED FORCES JOIN LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

The St. Louis women's committee of the Liberty Loan Organization is working under the able direction of Mrs. John H. Holliday as chairman. Mrs. Holliday has the co-operation of all women's organizations doing war relief work.

Mrs. B. F. Bush, state president of the Women's National Council of Defense, who has organized 106 of the 114 counties in Missouri effectively, and has a live working organization in each one of these counties and 275 towns through the state, placed this working force at the disposal of the Liberty Loan Organization.

Mrs. Ernest Six of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League repudiated the statement recently made by Mrs. O. H. Havemeyer at a meeting of the Women's Party at Baltimore, and declared that the Women's Party did not represent the National Woman's Suffrage League, that suffragists were working for Liberty Loan Bonds and doing other war relief work.

The Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis has an organization in each of the 20 wards and 500 precincts with an efficient chairman in each ward and precinct. This force is now at work in disposing of the Liberty Loan Bonds in St. Louis.

"Four-Minute" women speakers will join forces with the "Four-Minute" men and speak in the motion picture houses and other places for four minutes on the Liberty Bond during the rest of the campaign.

## GERMANS LIBERAL; U. S. PUT TO TEST

Germany and the United States are embarking simultaneously on an appeal to their people for more of the wherewithal to carry on the war.

It is the second undertaking of the United States Government and the seventh for the peoples of the Germanic states.

We have increased our supply of gold since 1914 by the sum of \$1,200,000,000, while Germany is in such a plight for adequate gold supplies she has been compelled to ask her people to turn in their rings, gold watches, trinkets and other gold ornaments, that the diminishing gold supply might be replenished, and yet the supply has fallen to a point where the Imperial Bank's holdings are lower now than at any time since the summer of 1915.

The contrast between the positions of the two nations is striking and yet Germany has started off in her appeal with no rebuffs. The people, pinched and suffering from all manner of privations and burdened with sorrows for loved ones lost at sea or in battle on land, are coming forth for the seventh time and laying their savings on the altar of their country for sacrifice.

With us there will not and cannot be any commandeering of savings as in Germany, but our people must heed only the promptings of patriotism and devoted allegiance to the flag and the Government to inspire them to buy Liberty Bonds. The capital is here in abundance.

## FARMERS WHO MISSED FIRST HAVE CHANCE OF SECOND

Campaign for New Bond Issue Begins  
When Crops Are Marketable and  
Ready Money is at Hand.

In the first Liberty Loan campaign, many of the farmers of the country were not reached, and subscriptions from rural communities were few. There were several reasons for this, the foremost of which was that the loan was put out in the spring, when they were busy with their crops, and it was difficult for the canvassers to interview them. Then, too, they had to borrow money for their planting.

Now their crops are in and at the present high price of foodstuffs they should have a large sum of money in their hands. For a loan of a portion of that money, the Liberty Loan campaign is now spreading all over the country. The various farm bureaus and societies are cooperating and good results are expected.

Albert R. Mann, dean of the New York College of Agriculture, is one of those who have been active in this work. Speaking of the loan and the farmers' share in it, he says:

"When liberty came to us, the farmer helped to bring it. He bore the gun, he contributed a share of his substance, he fed the armies. In the present struggle for universal liberty, I am sure that he will do no less. He has already made splendid response to the demand for greater food production. I look with confidence on his generous contribution to the Liberty Loan."

"The first loan largely overlooked the farmer—the efforts were concentrated in the cities. The second campaign should give every opportunity for farmers as individuals and in their organizations to support the government in its financial program. It is the highest expression of Americanism that the people should help carry the common load in this critical hour."

## ILLINOIS WOMAN STARTS WITH \$60,000 BOND SALE

The first subscription started by the Women's Liberty Loan Organization of the Eighth Federal Reserve District was through Mrs. Howard T. Willson of Virden, state chairman of Illinois, for \$60,000. Mrs. Willson has organized Southern Illinois thoroughly and is doing effective work.

Mrs. E. E. Schnepf is chairman of the Liberty Loan Organization of the Twenty-second Congress District of Illinois. She has organized the district into teams of five each and is securing effective results.

Mrs. Willson compiled data for a folder which her workers are distributing broadcast among the men of Illinois. The cover of the folder bears the following:

"YOU ARE NOT EXEMPTED FROM SERVICE BECAUSE YOU CANNOT WEAR A UNIFORM. BUY A LIBERTY BOND. HELP EQUIP THE MAN WHO FIGHTS FOR YOU. BUY YOUR BONDS FROM YOUR LOCAL WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE."

The inside of the circular contains the following:  
"What equipment will you furnish your brother who has taken your place in the trenches?  
"A \$50 bond will supply four months' sustenance in field for one man.  
"A \$100 bond will supply 200 pounds smokeless powder.  
"A \$200 bond will supply complete uniform and outfit for four navy men.  
"A \$500 bond will supply 180 gas masks.  
"A \$1,000 bond will supply gasoline enough to drive a submarine 2,000 miles.  
"A \$2,000 bond will supply \$20 1/2 pound shells to destroy submarines."

## WOMEN OF 7 STATES READY FOR BIG LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

"Carry the gospel of the Liberty Loan Bond to every woman of your state and have them in turn spread it broadcast," was the appeal made in St. Louis to the state chairmen of the Women's Liberty Loan Organization of the Eighth Federal Reserve District by W. R. Compton, chairman of the Eighth District Liberty Loan Organization.

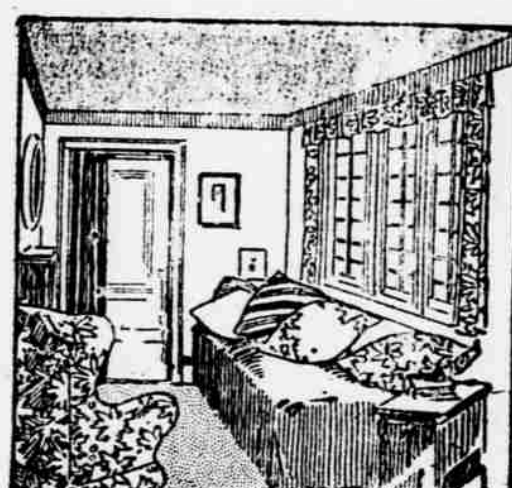
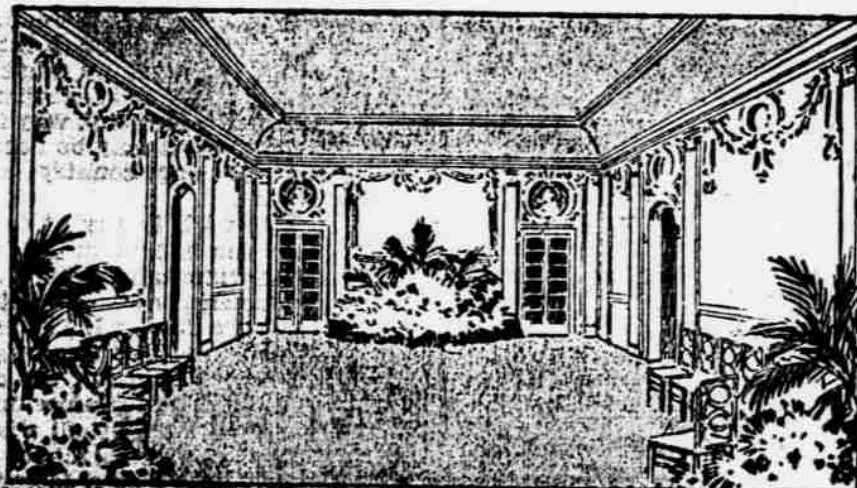
The meeting was held at the headquarters, 1419 Boatman's Bank building, and was presided over by Miss Florence Wade, chairman of the women's committee.

William McMartin, president of the Eighth Federal Reserve Bank, congratulated the women on their courage in volunteering in the work and explained to them the economic and patriotic reasons for purchasing Liberty Bonds.

A dinner was given for the state and county chairmen and ward workers of St. Louis at the St. Louis Club at 6:30 p. m. Speeches were made by Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Co.; Breckinridge Jones, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; E. M. Grossman, chairman of the "Four-Minute Men"; W. R. Compton and Mrs. Frank V. Hammar, chairman St. Louis chapter Red Cross.

The state chairmen are: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Gifford Dudley, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Donald McDonald, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Howard T. Willson, Virden, Ill.; Mrs. M. P. Holland, Clarksville, Miss.; Mrs. C. H. Brown, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Fred McCullough, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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take these stresses and strains as a matter of course. From neckyoke to tail board they are built of selected, air-dried lumber, strong and tough, bending to strains but coming back as straight and true as ever when the load is removed. Besides being tough, IHC wagons are light running. The wheels have just the right pitch and gather, and run true. All skids and skein boxes are paired. The running gear is assembled by skilled workmen whose wages depend as much on the quality as on the quantity of the work they turn out. Consequently, IHC wagons are practically all of the same high standard of quality throughout.

Weber and Columbus wagons have wood gears; New Bettendorf and Steel King have steel gears. To learn which IHC wagon is best suited to your work and conditions, write our nearest office for interesting catalogues.

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